## THE ANNUAL SMOKER

RICHMOND BAR ASS'N ENTERTAINS AT COMMONWEALTH CLUB.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS PRESENT. Judge Nathan Goff on Newspaper Brawley and Rumors-Judges Simonton Also Speak-Gen. Bradley

Johnson on the Cuban Situation.

the eleventh annual "smpker" of the Richmond Bar Association took place in the Commonwealth Club last night. mination of circumstances served to nater it an event of paramount importance and surpassing interest, for not only was the attendance larger than on any former occasion, but the list of dismoguished visitors was unusually long, a peculiar interest centered round the event by reason of the political prominetce of those who were expected to address the assembly

The social features of the "smoker" ware highly entertaining, and looked at from any point of view, it was an unequivocal and delightful success.

Among the distinguished visitors present were Judges Goff, Simonton, and Brawey, of the United States Appellate Court; ges Keith, Harrison, Riely, and change, of the Virginia Supreme Court; A. Moore, of Asheville; General Brudley T. Johnson, C. W. Sams, of Eppa Hunton, Jr., Judge S. C. the association. of Tazewell; J. S. Barber, of Isaac Diggs, of West Point; Idin, of Halifax; Judges Minor, Leake, Staples, Ingram, Lamb,

Weilford, and Lewis, cordial and pleasant letter was from Chief-Justice Fuller, who en invited, expressing his regret mability to be present on account caving Richmond before the event

JUDGE GOFF PRESENTED. lembers of the association and their -room of the club shortly after It was a very pleasant and rmal gathering, and not until 9:30 ck did Mr. Rosewell Page, first vice dent of the association, take the He said that it was with un-ied regret that he had to announce be Hon, B. B. Munford, president association, was unavoidably abaccount of sickness. He ex-Chief Justice, but, said he, while we we have one with us who may to the renowned Attorneywhich Judge Goff consented to be present night was that he should not be called s to commit himself. You are telling a story.

Mr. Page said that the i whatever the decision might be would all regret to lose the guished jurist from the circuit. He

dge Goff said: "I assure you that I profoundly grateful for the royal ren you have given me. On my own which there is no court which has diction—that I will be worthy of reception. I hope that I may be win the respect and esteem of gentlemen who have so welcomed Alluding to Mr. Page's remarks, his not being called upon to comimself; he said; "No, Mr. Chairman is a mistake here, but I do not I would not for one mohold you responsible; nevertheless, distinct understanding that I lieve it is outrageous to hold any the account yourself, the language on never intended. The invitation mulitree and Bar Association had led to believe that they were to me in the service. But now, by ewspaper statements, and current r of the last week, you all know is another reason, and that is Be that as it may, I agreed with airman that I would arise to beg excused. I have always a dread trying to say nothing I may be y something. In the years gone fond of trying to talk. There was

inexpressably enchanting a delightful audience like t

nothing. Early in the race I

effort to look wise."

KIND WORDS FOR VIRGINIA

nuing. Judge Goff spoke earnestly miration for Virginia and Virbut with a heart full of love Virginian myself," he said, "for a just over the mountains." He war, in which he said he saw many of his auditors. drunk the cup of woc," he consound of the voice that is y of a great republic, a which is the wonder of rid." Judge Goff spoke of listinguished statesmen and quent terms eulogized the bril-Judge Marshall, the peerthat glant among lawyers Lennox, Lee Moncure and would exhaust the time allot f he should attempt to do He remembered with pride was a student his professor n, in speaking to his class, s a number of authorities, said Virginia authorities. 1 adto study them closely.

Judge Goff said: "Let me of these men. While other lohas ever excelled the men of rginia, from that day when God of there be light and there was

se Goff was greeted with loud and nged applause upon taking his seat. JUDGE BRAWLEY'S SPEECH.

Page then introduced Judge Brawgentleman, he said, to whom Vir-feels peculiarly attached, "He stands you," he said, "bearing in his per-marks received in the defence of

Brawley said he could not fail to xpress his thanks for the warm reception to him. He had not expected to called upon, and had felicitated himhe was to be a listener me as many others had done, to hear from his associate, Judge Goff, som claration of his intentions. He said, in the way was that Judge Goff was not the right place. He thought, perhaps, his associate coveted the place as the head of the Department and he had certainly shown du ring the past few weeks a capacity as t plomatist of the highest order. The only alon he had heard from him, he said

filled the soul of his associate, "He will accept no place but the highest. He is preparing to be president of the Wheelmen's Lague of America."

Judge Brawley then, in the same happy vein, paid his respects to Judge Simonton, who, he said, had a speech ready prepared in his pocket.

With visible emotion, Judge Brawley spoke of the extreme pleasure it gave him to be present. Richmond, he said, was very dear to him. He recollected many weary months spent in hospitals here, and the memory of the tender care here, and the memory of the tender care of Virginia women would last as long as of Virginia women would last as long as life lasted. Every stone of this old city is dear to me, and I am glad to meet members of this bar who have inherited great traditions. It is not for nothing that you are Virginians, he said. It is a glorious heritage, and imposes great obligations. Continuing, he spoke of the part lawyers ought to play in polities. It was their duty to lead in these matters, and it was a sign of decadence that they no longer a sign of decadence that they no longer led, but were led. He suggested this as one of the objects of the association. The bar, he said, should make itself felt in the country. He was glad to see so large and vigorous an association, and hoped that it would live long and prosper.

STRINGFELLOW AND SIMONTON. The chairman at this point proposed an adjournment for refreshments, but Major Stringfellow rose and said that before the adjournment he wished to call attention to the absence of a distir-suished member of the State Bar As-sociation, who had always hitherto, honored the Richmond Association with his presence on such occasions as the present. He may never be with us gain, said Major Stringfellow, for he is lying seriously ill, and may even now be standing before the highest bar. He moved that the president should be directed to telegraph to John Randolph Tucker the sympathy of the associa-Norick; and C. W. Coleman, of Norfolk that he may live long to be an honor to

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the following message was sent:
"Hon, John Randolph Tucker, Lexington,

The Richmond Bar Association, annual meeting assembled, sends its sincerest sympathies to you in your present sickness, and expresses the earnest hopes that you may soon be restored to health, and for many years be, as you have been in many past, an honor to the bar and to the State. Supper was then served in an ante-

again called to order by Mr. Page, who introduced Judge Simonton, who said it was the worst sell he had ever experienced, for he had just been assured by the chairman that he should not be asked to make the control of the selection. asked to speak. He said he thought he was indebted for the betrayal to his two Carolinian friends. No one, he said could hesitate to address such an au No one, he said dience. He stood a Carolinian among Virginians. We have always recognized be supremacy of Virginia; indeed, we set that we are almost half Virginians. He said that he had experienced great pleasure in listening to the members of the Virginia Bar, and he believed the sons were not unworthy of their sires. BRADLEY JOHNSON ON CUBA.

Mr. Page next introduced General soldier than a lawyer, and, he added, unctuously, as a war correspondent. General Johnson, in a happy vein, told several war stories. Among the number he gave a very laughable account of his experiences in the train when attacked by Spaniards. I would like to say about Cuba, said General Johnson, in rather a serious way, that the island is singularly parallel to Virginia, both in population and extent. The impression is quite and extent. The impression is quite erroneous that the black population predominates there. Cuba is undoubtedly a part of the United States. It is only 100 miles from us, and within ten hours of Tampa. When the Panama canal is com plete Habana will be the depot for commerce between North and South America I would like to see the time when Cuba is annexed to this country. I want to see some modification of the existing pressure. I am convinced that it is the policy of the Spaniards to exterminate Cubans. They Spaniards to exterminate Cubans. They put every one-man, woman, and childsword, and they are carrying out now the same policy they did when first conquered Cuba and Mexico. If this war goes on, Spain will exterminate the last Cuban on that island. The question of self-government? The native Cuban is a tall, active, alert fellow, not at all like the types seen in this country. He is ance with the terms of the charter, wiry and vigorous. The native Culans are all in rebellion, but not more than 40,000 are armed. If armed they do not want reinforcements. Yet this government is trying to prevent them from obtaining assistance in this respect. I am thankful that there are only about eighteen days more of this administration, and I hope we may all live to see Cuba the forty-sixth State in the Union.

"Can they govern themselves?" asked General Johnson again. "Why, a me-chanic there gets \$6,000 a year in gold, and American people, when the time comes the American people will walk down there to be issued.

Noland, one of the guests of the association, was next introduced. He sang about a Hanover mule and other interesting animals, and was heartily ap-I should look wise and say teresting ir as hard to look wise as it plauded.

It was after midnight when the assc-(Ap- ciation adjourned, after having spent a most delightful evening.

> Attractions at the Academy. Eugenie Blair will be at the Academy Music to-morrow night in

Gwynne.

will be matinee and

ning performances. Mr. Nat C. Goodwin, the popular comedian, will appear at the Academy next Monday night. There is no comedian in other lines than those next Monday night. There is no countries in other lines than those next Monday night. There is no countries in other lines than those next Monday night. There is no countries in other lines than those next Monday night. There is no countries in other lines than those next Monday night. There is no countries in other lines than those next Monday night. There is no countries in other lines than those next Monday night. There is no countries in other lines than those next Monday night. There is no countries in other lines than those next Monday night. There is no countries in other lines than those next Monday night. There is no countries in other lines than those next Monday night. There is no countries in other lines than those next Monday night. There is no countries in other lines than those next Monday night. and is sure of a warm welcome. "An American Citizen," his latest and said to be his greatest success, will be the play. From all accounts, it is the strongest comedy the comedian has ever had. Seats will be on sale to-morrow morn-

May Enlarge the Club-House.

The annual meeting of the Westmore-land Club will be held next Monday night. There will be the usual supper, and the meeting will be an interesting

Perhaps the most important matter to be considered is the question of using the surplus of the club, amounting to several thousand dollars, for improving and enlarging the club-house.

JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

Committee to Strengthen Rate Situation-M. E. Ingalls a Member. NEW YORK, February 11.-The fol-

lowing committee was appointed at the meeting to-day of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association, to consider, with the Board of Managers, means for strengthening the rate situation and for making the association more effective:
M. E. Ingalls, president of the Cleve-land, Cheinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads.

James McCrea, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Company's lines west

O. G. Murray, vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio, Charles M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk of Canada. Thomas, president of the Erie

Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central and Hudson-River mr. Depew was elected cheirman of the

Murder of a Sailor.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February II.— Charles Janes, a sailor from the Ameri-can brig A. C. Haskell, was murdered in a disreputable portion of the city, called Dross Neck, late Wednesday night, Janes would make a fine bicycle rink. He hoped he might be pardoned for betraying the accrets of the consulting-room, but he world say that a higher ambition has

TO PAY OFF OUR DEBT VIEWS OF THE ACCOUNTANT.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

keeping the 1 per cent, of the bonds in a lump sum. Mayor Richard M. Taylor, as president of the Board of Sinking Fund Commis sioners, was next called upon, and, being asked as to the conduct of the sinking fund, said that he only knew that he and his associates had followed the lines laid down by their predecessors, and that, while he now believed this was not the accordance with law he thought the in accordance with law, he thought the members had done their work conscien-tiously. The Mayor said he would be giad to answer any questions, but none of any consequence were asked him.

THE AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

Auditor Warren, as secretary of the Sinking Fund Commission, was asked how the commission had He said he had done the affairs of been conducted. as Mayor Taylor had already said, the work being done exactly along the line pursued by his predecessors. He had been secretary of the board about five years. The sinking fund, so far as he could learn, did not begin until 1874, acsix months from that time up to present time 1-2 of 1 per cent, of the city's debt had been taken out of the city's funds and turned into bank. There was now nearly \$76,000 in the Mer-chants' National Bank, and there was still about \$70,000 due to the fund, ma-king about \$146,000 to the credit of the fund for investment. The money the fund for investment. The money referred to was actually in bank. From this accumulation of 1 per cent. considerable sums of bonds had been redeemed. The Auditor referred to the history of Elchmond's bonds from the days when she issued 8-per-cent. botto the issues of the first of the per-cents., during the course of the erection of the City Hall. The amount set aside had only been appropriated to the payment of interest, and the redemption of bonds.

Mr. Zimmermann: Isn't it important, Mr. Chairman, for the committee to know about how many bonds have been cancelled by this accumulation of 1-per cent.. without resorting to new bonds' 'I should think it would be," replied

the chairman. "I could not possibly give you that," "I did not think you wanted that. I can make up a statement of it to-morrow, however, or by the next meeting of the committee."

PROVISION OF THE CHARTER.

Mr. Jones asked whether, if the char ter provisions had been carried out, the nking fund would have been any larger To this the Auditor replied that, had none of this money been oaid out for the redemption of the city's debt, all the money would have been in hand. The Auditor added that it had been the experience of every city in the country that he knew anything of, read about, that, as the city grew, debt grew with it. Mr. Jones furthe questioned Mr. Warren as to whethe Mr. Jones further the Sinking Fund Commissioners, by the ent system of conducting the affairs of the fund, meant to carry on a con-tinual increase in the debt of the city, instead of a diminution. The Auditor said that it would diminish the debt, but for the issue of new bonds.

"Would not the effect of the execution of the law by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, as construed by Mr. Mere-dith, mean that there would be larger holdings in the sinking fund, even with the Issuance of new bonds?" asked Mr. "I could not answer that question, Mr.

Jones," said Mr. Warren, in response. "If I were to, it would simply be giving my opinion, and it would be of no more value in this matter than your own. "We are after opinions, seeking all the light we can, so as to evolve some better plan or system for carrying on the busi-ness of the sinking fund," replied Mr.

THE CITY ATTORNEY. After some further discussion of this matter Mr. Meredith, the City Attorney, here again appeared before the committee that there was no question that the Board of Sinking Fund Commis did not, however, think that the commisioners were so much to be blamed, as the ordinance governing them and the charter provisions were in conflict; that whoever drew the ordinance was not an accountant and did not see the complications which might arise. The Sinking Fund Commis-sioners fell into the error, very naturally, of supposing that the ordinance had been drawn in accordance with the provisions drawn in accordance with the provisions of the charter. Mr. Meredith thought the ordinance should be promptly changed so as to comply with the charter and make the Sinking Fund Commissioners apply if I know anything about America and the proceeds from the 1 per cent. laid american people, when the time comes aside to the retirement of bonds hereafter

Mr. William M. Turpin, President of the Board of Aldermen, a new member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, was next heard. He began by saying that the affairs of the fund had been adminis-tered just as contrary to law as possible. He had no doubt that the fund had been honestly administered, but the effect of its conduct was that there was no sink-ing fund, while there should really be a very large one. Mr. Turpin said the com-missioners should now start a sinking fund in accordance with the law, and lay aside the 1 per cent. upon each issue of the city bonds.

THOUGHT THEY WERE DOING

RIGHT. Mr. Hardwicke said he did not believe the sinking fund had been conducted in accordance with law, but that the commis-sioners had executed their business along what they supposed to be proper lines. He thought the business had been conducted according to the construction the members placed upon the city ordinances. The only way the present big bonded debt only way the present big bonded debt new bonds, and then to set aside the 1 per cent, upon each issue, that it might co pound itself and pay off the debt contracted when it falls due. Mr. Hardwicke added that a big issue would be due in 1904, and that this plan would then be car-ried out. Mr. Hardwicke was of the opinion that the City Council was more largely to blame for the bad management of the fund than the members of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Mr. Harrelson asked Mr. Hardwicke if he did not think the members of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners should have looked into the laws regu-lating their office. Mr. Hardwicke replied by saying that the Council should give its facilities for doing this, which it had not done.

Mr. Caskie said he had been a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commiss ers for about six weeks, and since that time the body had held one meeting, and had gone over this whole examination. Both the City Attorney and the Special Accountant were present at that meeting. he added, and the same light brought out before the committee was brought out before the commissioners. Mr. Caskie before the commissioners. Mr. Caskle rather favored the apportionment of the present sinking fund in accordance the various issues of bonds now outstand-ing. He thought it was decidedly the proper thing for the Council to change city ordinance to conform to the

The City Attorney, again addressing the body by request, said that there appeared to be some weakness in the charter in respect to the purchase of bonds. He said he would suggest that the Sinking Fund Commissioners should have the Legislawhen it meets again, change the ture, when it meets again, change the charter so as to permit the commissioners to purchase some other perfectly safe securities, such as United States Government or State of Virginia bonds. The law, he said, did not mean that the funds in this trust could be invested in negotiable notes. Mr. Meredith said that there was no question that the act required that plated one thing, and the ordinance admit-ted of another.

Mr. McCarthy, the Special Accountant, was called upon to give his views relative to the conduct of the sinking fund, and he began his remarks by giving the comhe began his remarks by giving the com-mittee the result of his examinations into the matter. He said that shortly after the matter. He said that shortly after his engagement as Special Accountant of the city he looked into the affairs of the fund to find, to his horror, that the city had piled up a debt of \$7.200,000, and did not have a dollar with which to liquidate it. At that time there was nothing to the credit of the sinking fund. Since that ime deposits had been made, and but for the loaning of \$70,000 to the city upon its negotiable note, there would be about \$145,000 to the credit of the fund. Mr. McCarthy added that this erroneous custom had extended over a period twenty years, and that the precise diff ence between what the sinking fund had been and what it ought to have been was that it had been a scheme for annihilating a debt in 100 years instead of thirty-four years—a difference of sixty-six years.

In reply to the pointed question from Mr. Rountree as to what the condition of the city's debt would be if the sinking fund had been judiciously and properly Mr. McCarthy stated that the the equivalent of about one half of all its debt.

Mr. Zimmermann here stated that he

was of the opinion that the members of the Board of Sinking-Fund Commissloners were as much stirred up in co recting the evils of the past in this work as were the members of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and h thought the committee should drop matter. He was satisfied that the quiry made by the committee would any good effects and redound to the city's benefit, however. This view was ad-hered to by the other members of the and the sinking-fund matter

HUSTINGS COURT OFFICIALS. Just before the City Attorney took his departure Mr. Rountree, from the chair asked him to define to the committee the duties of the Commonwealth's Atthis was very difficult to do, but he explained that, as far as he knew, the were very slight, as far as the city was concerned. A similar inquiry was mad-as to the Clerk of the Hustings Court who under the charter receives \$1,800 year from the city, and the Attorney de scribed his duties. It was decided these officers should be invited be the committee in connection with these questions. Mr. Meredith explained that the charter provided that the Clerk should receive from the city a sum, which, in the opinion of the Judge of the Heatings Court was traced conventions. Hustings Court, was proper compensation

not to exceed \$1,800. Mr. Snead, through Mr. Snead, through the Clerk, offered an ordinance providing that all persons in the employment of the city receiving salaries of \$3,000 or upwards be reduce 25 per cent.; all persons receiving a salary of \$1,000 and upwards to \$3,000 be feduced was laid upon the table without being

There then followed a lengthy informal discussion in reference to the completion of the committee's work. Mr. Noble said he felt that the body should take up the salary list, go through it, and properly adjust and retrench salaries and wages He cited one or two cases in which he thought consolidations of positions might be effected, and Messrs. Jones and Har-relson took the same view. The committee agreed to take up this matter next Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock.

STOLE VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS.

Two Young Men Arrested-Congressional Library Their Victim,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11 .-Lewis McK. Turner and Philip McElhone, two young men arrested yesterday by Secret-Service officers, charged with the larceny of valuable autograph-letters from the Congressional Library, were taken before United States Commissioner Mills at 19 o'clock this morning for a preliminary examination. At its conclusion, McElhone was released on \$3,000 ball, and Turner was committed in default of ball in the same amount

It has been ascertained that the rob-bery was effected by means of duplicate keys. It has been in progress since last over one hundred documents Among the most valuable of these was the dlary of George Washington for 1787. the year of the constitutional convention, il as letters of Washington's, Bene liet Arnold's, and John Hancock's. Washington diary is among the papers recovered. It was shipped to a dealer in New York, whose name is not divuiged, a short time aga by Turner, and had not been paid for. It was shipped by the United States Express Company, and the receipt has been recovered. The value placed upon it when shipped was \$50 showing Turner's idea of its value. It was shipped minus a cover, and this cover was taken from one of the pockets

Turner's coat when he was arrested Librarian Spofford says it is hard to clace a value on the document, which is of the things disposed of were of little value, from a financial point of view. The room in which they were kept was one of the upper chambers of the Library, and the confusion incident to the change of quarters to the new building s believed to have facilitated the thefts, McElhone and Turner were both clerks

in the Library.

The discovery of the abstraction of these documents has led to an order for a general inspection of the archives of the Library, which is new in progress.

Alabama Convention Question.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 11 .-The House to-day passed the bill ca ing for a constitutional convention by a vote of 49 to 44. All the Populists voted against the bill, which shows that they will be opposed when the popular vote is taken. The bill provides for an election in August, 1897, to vote on convention or no convention, and to elect delegates. The basis of representation is the same as that of the present House of Persentatives, with an addition of of Representatives, with an addition of eleven delegates from the State-at-large. It is uncertain what the result will be in

Train-Robber Identified.

KINGMAN, ARIZ., February 11 .- Two deputy sheriffs returned to Peach Springs late last night for fresh horses and provisions. They report that the pursuing party caught up with the train-robber at 6 P. M. the 9th instant. A running fire was kept up for six miles, but darkness prevented his capture. He was identified as Jim Parker, a well-known Northern Arizona cowboy. His escape is regarded as impossible. as impossible.

Business Block Burned.

CLEVELAND, O., February 11.—Fire last evening destroyed the King and Uhi block, No. 143 Euclid avenue, causing a loss of \$100,000. The building was Uhl block, No. 143 Euclid avenue, causing a loss of \$100,000. The building was tenanted by Neidlinger's men's furnishing establishment; G. H. Chandler, grocery; Decker & Edmonson's art and photo' gallery; W. A. Melink's piano warerooms, and Churchill's drugstore. The contents of each store were either antirely destroyed or ruined by entirely destroyed or ruined by smok

Prominent Baltimorean Dead. Prominent Baltimorean Dead.

BALTIMORE. MD., February 11.—
Chief-Justice Judge Sylvester L. Stockbridge, of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore, and one of the most prominent
barristers of the city, died at his home
here to-day. Paralysis, caused by Injuries received in a railroad accident on
the Virginia Midland railroad, in 1888,
was the cause. He was born at North

was the cause. He was born at North Hadley, Mass, fifty-five years ago, Confingration in Texas PLANO, TEX., February 11.—An incen-liary fire here this morning burned nearly thirty shulldings, including the business part of the city. The loss is upwards of \$100,000, with practically no insurance. The post-office was destroyed, but the mails were saved.

FIGHT. THE BIG

DAN STUART GIVES DUE NOTICE OF ITS LOCATION.

IT WILL TAKE PLACE IN CARSON. Very Satisfactory Arrangements with the Railroad People"-"Facilities Ample for Accommodation of the Crowd."

CARSON, NEV., February 11.-Dan Stuart, the promoter of the fight, arrived this morning, and after a conference with those interested, stated publicly that the fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons would take place in Carson. The news spread over the town in a minute, and men congratulated one another over the good fortune of Carson in getting the big mill.

Stuart was met in San Francisco by Wheelock, his partner, who accompanied him to this city. In an interview, after having announced the location, Stuart "In San Francisco I made very said: satisfactory arrangements with the railread people." Do you think Carson can accommodate

so many visitors? I have looked into the matter carefully in every way, and consider the facilities ample for the accommodation and trans-

portation of the crowd. The climate in this beautiful valley is all that mortal could wish. The site of the pavilion has not as yet lected, but it is thought it will be inside the city limits.

GREECE AND THE CRETANS.

Union of Latter with Mother Country-Greek Reinforcements. ATHENS, GREECE, February II,-In the Chamber of Deputies last evening Premier Delyannis said that either the Porte would be prevented by the Powers from sending reinforcements to Crete or would persist in sending them there. In either case, the Premier declared, the Greek Government had decided to take action promptly and decisively. When Crete demanded a union with the mother country, he said, Greece could not remain indifferent At the conclusion of the remarks of M.

Delyannis, the leader of the Opposition assured the Premier that the government would have the heartlest support of the Opposition, which assurance evoked pro-

The Cretan Committee here are making preparations on a large scale to land men and munitions of war upon the shores of Crete, and the first instalment of 600 men embarked and sailed last evening.

A SERIOUS MATTER. LONDON, February II.—The Pall-Mali Gazette, commenting upon the Cretan situation, says there is abundant foundaion for the belief that the sending of a Greek flotilla to Crete is looked upon by the British Government as a matter so serious as to threaten consequences of the gravest import. In view of the fact that the action of Greece was entirely inde-pendent, and taken without conveying the slightest notion of her intentions to the Powers, the Gazette says Lord Salisbury may be relied upon to take prompt and decisive measures to neutralize its effect.

PROTEST FROM TURKEY. ATHENS, February 11 .- Assin Bey, the Turkish Minister, to-day visited the For-eign Office, and, acting under instructions from his government, made a protest against the dispatch of the Greek torpedo flotilla to Crete. Assin Bey was treated formed, so far as diplomacy allowed, of the attitude of Greece on the Cretan question. His protest, however, was, so far as known, productive of no result. The Greek Government will not recall the Greek government will not recall the fortile and furthermore a second dottile. with the utmost courtesy, and was in-Greek Government will not recall the flottlia, and, furthermore, a second flottlia States could not afford to be charged will shortly start for Crete.

will shortly start for Crete. many of the residents to flee to Greece for Since the outbreak began fully safety. 8,000 Crotans have arrived at the Piracus. As in the case of the previous exodus from Crete, many of the refugees are unable to care for themselves, and the gov-ernment will be compelled to extend aid to them.

TURKEY TO THE POWERS. CONSTANTINOPLE, February 11.-The Porte has communicated by telegraph with the Powers, asking their support in the efforts of Turkey to restore in Crete, and the ambassadors are ferring upon the question of exerting a concerted pressure upon Greece, the recall of the Greek fleet from Cretan waters.

GREECE TO THE POWERS. ATHENS, February 11.-The government has formulated a notification to the Powers, setting forth that Greece can-not remain a mere spectator of the events which are taking place in Crete, and that the ties of race and religion compel her to intervene in behalf of the op-pressed and outraged Christians in that REPORTED FIGHTING.

ATHENS, February 11 .- Advices ceived here from Crete say that a fight occurred at Kastelli, in the province of Kissamo, yesterday, in which thirty Christians and 100 Moslems were killed. Crowds continue to surround the Palace the King, in commendation Majesty's action in second warships to Crete. royal yacht Sphakteria accompa

nies the Greek torpedo flotilla to Crete STOCK MARKET DEPRESSED. LONDON, February 11.-The stock market was weak and flat to-day, on reports of threatened fighting between Greece and Turkey, and closed de

pressed. MORE FIGHTING. CANEA, CRETE, February 11.-It is canea, Crere, February R.-It is stated on good authority that the Governor of Crete, George Pasha Beroviten, is desirous of resigning his office, but that the Porte has expressed the wish that he should remain here.

The entire Moslem population about the city of Heraklion have entered place, where they attacked the Christians and pillaged their shops.

The Prefect of Sitia reports that 200 Moslems have been killed in that distric by Christians. It is reported that the Moslems at Re-

time have blown up with dynamite a number of houses owned or occupied by Christians. No mention is made of loss of life being caused by the explosion. CHRISTIANS MASSACRE MOSLEMS. It is reported that the Christians are nassacring Moslems in the villages around Sitia, and that thirteen of the

villages are burning.

The Moslems continue to prevent the departure from the island, not only of native Christians, but also of foreigners. It is believed that the warships there will intervene, and demand that those who wish to leave the island shall be allowed to do so without hindrance. firmation has been received of the reports of atrocities committed on wo-

PANICKY FEELING IN PARIS. PARIS, February 11 .- A very panicky

feeling prevailed at the Bourse at the opening this morning, but later there was an improvement, on the report that the Powers intended to prevent Greece from intervening in the Cretan trouble. DEPRESSION IN STOCKS,

BERLIN, February 11.—There was a depressed tone at the opening of the Bourse here to-day, but afterwards there was a calmer feeling.

ing of Turkish reinforcements upon the island of Crete.

The Times, commenting on the Cretan imbroglio, will to-morrow say that Greece must not be permitted to force the hands of the Powers, and that there should be immediate intervention to restore order.

HEAVY SALES OF STOCKS. VIENNA, February 11.—The Cretan question caused heavy sales to be made at the Bourse to-day. The market generally was weak,

FEELING IN RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, February II.—It is said that semi-official circles here are strongly opposed to Turkey's being ousted from Crete.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Senator Sherman Uneasy About It-Mr. Turple for It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February IL. Senator Sherman, who is in charge of the general treaty of arbitration with all the warships have been making gal-Great Britain, now under secret discussion in the Senate, is beginning to show some uneasiness. Just before the adjournment this afternoon he notified the nately accompanied by little wind, but Senate that it was time an agreement the rain comes down in sheets, flooding was reached, when the final vote should every unpretected spot on shipboard. be taken. Mr. Sherman asked if unani- The guns have kept going heavily, howmous consent could not be had for some day next week. Mr. Morgan, the most persistent opponent of the treaty, de-murred. A colloquy followed between these two senators, with others occasionally putting in a word, in which it was apparent that Mr. Sherman would be unable to secure any kind of agreeand he, therefore, gave up Beginning with next week, Sherman will repeat his request from day to day, and insist that action shall be taken before that week is over.

But two speeches were made treaty to-day. Mr. Turple, of Indiana, whose position has hitherto not been known by his associates, came out strongly for the convention, as negotiated, and took the ground that the amendments of the committee were wholly unnecessary, and tended but to confuse the public and encumber the instrument itself. In the outset, Mr. Turple produced a recent statement in a New York newspaper by ex-Senator Edmunds. The presentation of the case by Judge Edmunds was so concise, so con-vincing, and so unanswerable, that Mr. Turple said he could do no better than adopt it as his own. No language that he might use could present the case, from view, before the Senate in

stronger light.
Mr. Turple read this article, paragraph by paragraph, and spent possibly half an hour commenting upon it. He eulogized Judge Edmunds as one of the most bril-llant men in the United States, whose opinions were entitled to great weight, and whose reputation as a lawyer, versed in international questions, was second to none. Judge Edmunds had pointed out the strong point in the treaty, and it only remained for him, Mr. Turple said, add thereto a little of his own personal opinion

RESPECTS TO MORGAN.

The Indiana Senator then proceeded to pay his respects to Senator Morgan, and reply to the speech that Senator made on Tuesday, when he advocated the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He pooh-poohed the idea that Great Britain had set a trap for the United States, as Mr. Morgan had contended, and denied that we were about to enter into that trap. He had no fear of any secret pitfalls in this treaty, but asserted that it was a plain, straightforward effort on the part of the two forward effort on the part of the two great nations speaking the same tongue to enter into an agreement to settle their disputes without recourse to war. within this treaty; and would, fore, cause no friction. Even if it did. Mr. Turple contended, when that ques-tion arose, the Senate could deal with it as an independent proposition would not do for the United S Senate to amend the life out of this treaty, nor could the United States refuse now to become a party to a gene-ral arbitration scheme. The treaty be-fore the Senate was the result of an tart for Crete.

s in the island have caused rious charges that might be made, were residents to flee to Greece for we now to repudiate the doctrine of arbitration. Arbitration, said Mr. pie, was simply a means for the peace-ful settlement of international disputes. It did not prevent war, but tended largely to decrease the chances of war.

EULOGY OF OLNEY. In the course of his speech, Mr. Tur-pie referred to the whole treaty as an admirable production, and eulogized Sec-etary Oiney for the skill he had dis-played as one of the constructors of the instrument. The criticism that had been aimed at Article 4 of the treaty. and the following articles based there and the following articles based thereon, was. Mr. Turple said, unsound. That
article was perfect, and Mr. Turple proceeded to show that in no way could
it be construed that questions affecting the national policy of either of the contracting parties were to be submitted to arbitration under this general treaty. The committee had added nothing to the convention by its amendments, and Mr. Turple urged the Senate to repudiate them, and accept the treaty as original-

ly framed. Mr. Morgan replied to Mr. Turple, but when the Senate adjourned he had not concluded. He went over much of the ground that he had previously covered, and again emphasized the necessity for declaration in this treaty of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer convention. Mr. Turple's position on the treaty discussion appeared to show him to man of peace, but the recent attitude of the Indiana Senator on the Cuban ques-tion did not, Mr. Morgan said, bear out

his conclusion. Before he concluded for the day, Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amendment which he would offer, to the effect that all matters intended to be submitted for arbitration under this treaty shall be submitted after the manner now required by the Constitution for the ratif of new treaties. This means that every question shall be submitted by the Prezident to the Senate for its approval before its submission to the tribunal of arbitration.

Teller asked that all the corres pondence bearing upon this treaty be made public, but no action was taken and the matter will probably be disposed of at the next session. There is nothing new in this correspondence, as it has been heretofore published in these dis-

ILLINOIS STEEL-WORKS RESUME. Wages Cut from Ten to Fifteen Per Cent.

CHICAGO, ILL., February II.-All the mills of the Illinois Steel Company's works at South Chicago started at full blast yesterday, for the first time in many months. Nearly 3,000 men returned Wages all along the line were ut from 10 to 15 per cent.

The Bridgeport works, which employ about 2,500 men, are expected to resume soon, with a reduced wage-scale, similar to that of the South Chicago plant.

MONEY AT 1 1-2 PER CENT. Banks Break Agreement to Charge not Less Than 2.

NEW YORK, February 11,-Seven of the forty-one banks in the agreement not to lend money on call at less than 2 per cent, have abandoned that agree-ment, and are lending at 1 1-2 per cent. The big banks in the Wall-Street District will probably continue to adhere to the 2 per cent. rate.

Captain McGiffin Commits Suicide NEW YORK, February 11.-Captain was a calmer feeling.

INTERVENTION CALLED FOR.

LONDON, February II.—The correspondent at Athens of the Daily News telegraphs that the Grecian circular to the Powers declares that it is incumbent upon Greece to prevent at all costs the isnd-

## THATUNLUCKYFLEET

THE FLOODGATES OF HEAVEN NOW OPENED ON IT.

BLOCKADE WORK NOW seamen on the Maine Said to Hav Been Injured During Target-Prac-

tice-Vesuvius and Dolphin the

Blockade-Rupners.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 11 .-The floodgates of Heaven were opened upon Admiral Bunce's fleet to-day, and since early this morning the crews of lant, but only partially successful, attempts to exercise their batteries in a downpour of rain. The storm is fortuever.

The manoeuvres last night consisted in search-light work until \$:30 o'clock. coupled with considerable gun practice. During the early night the Maine launched a torpedo very successfully. After 9 o'clock the battleships returned to the positions which they occupied yesterday, and the watches for the night were set, while everything was on the alert, looking for a possible blockade-runner. It was known beyond question, that the Vesuvius, the vessel to perform that service, had not arrived off the Carolina coast. To-night it may be different The Vesuvius is undoubtedly to make an the harbor, attempt shortly to enter and the longer the effort is postponed the more vigilant become the blockading ships.

Nothing of consequence was done on or by the fleet during the day AMPHITRITE AT CHARLESTON,

About noon, the Amphitrite came up to the city, and anchored off the Custom House pier, where she still lies. An officer from the New York came up to town yesterday, and made contracts for coal for all the fleet, and the Amphitrite will be the first one to have her bunkers filled. The New York, Maine Columbia, and Marblebead lay within a able's length of one another to-day, unti nearly dark, and then they resumed day they placed target for exercise with their secondary batteries, and they will practice with these to-night, with the aid of their search-lights. The same work was done last night, and it is said that during the practice a seaman on the Maine was injured, but the name is not given, and the report is not fully sub-

stantiated.
There is no longer a doubt that the fleet is now actually engaged in its blockade work. The Vesuvius is looked for hourly, and from unofficial sources on shipboard it is learned that the Dol-

phin may return to Charleston from Jacksonville as a blockade-runner. Neither the Indiana nor the Massa-chusetts had joined the fleet late this afternoon, though both are due here. Captain Chester, of the Newark, arrived in the city, with his family, during the day, and it is supposed that his ship, that has been coaling at Port Royal, will join him to-morrow.

MAJOR CIRCJEDA PROMOTED. Dr. Betancourt and Others Expelled

from Cuba. HABANA, February 11 .- The Marquis de Palmerola, secretary to the Governor-General, and Intendant Fagoaga, have left Placetas for Santa Clara, where they will meet Captain-General Weyler,

The former Major Cirujeda, who was in command of the troops in the engage-ment in which Antonio Maceo was killed, has been promoted to a colonelcy. Colo-nel Cirujeda reported to-day that he had captured the camp of the rebel com-mander Villanueva, on the north coast of the province of Habana. Dr. Gaspar Betancourt, Ynocencia

Aranjo, and Pantaleona Castillo have been expelled from Cuba by order of the government. Dr. Betancourt, who s an American citizen, was acqu days ago of the charge of aiding

the rebels. The issue of paper money has been increased to \$30,000,000.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R.

Its Sale Ordered, Conditionally-Southern Likely to Purchase. MEMPHIS, TENN., February 11 -Federal Judge Lurton, in a decree filed here today, ordered the sale of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, unless the company promptly liquidates a bond issue of over promptly liquidates a bond issue of over twenty-two millions, with interest from July, 1893. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company sought to foreclose, under what was styled "the consolidated mortgage." The purpose of this bond issue was to retire two previous ones, but this has been done only partially; hence some fine legal points in the contention. There is likely to be an appeal, but the ultimate sale of the road, which is in the hands

as a certain purchaser, thus throwing the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system completely into that corporation's

of receivers, is generally conceded, and when this occurs, the Southern is regarded

Twenty Lives Lost. LONDON, February 11.-It is now learned that through the less of the British cargo steamer Cyanus, from Bilbao for Glasgow, near the Island of Usbant, off the coast of Brittany, France, which was reported yesterday, twenty of her crew vere drowned.

Two More Ships for Bunce. WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11 .-Two more vessels are ordered to : Admiral Bunce's squadron off Char ton-the armored coast-defence ship Puri-tan, which is ready to sail at once, and the Terror, which will follow in a few days.

DONNALLY .- Died, February 11th, at M., at the residence of his mother, east Main street, WILLIE W. DONNALLY. Funeral from his late residence SA-TURDAY, February 13th, at 11 A. M. Friends and relatives invited to at-

JOHNSON.-Died, at 10 A. M., February 11, 1897, at his residence, No. 410 south Laurel street, G. W. JOHNSON, in the 44th year of his age. Funeral notice later.

NACHMAN.-Died, February 10th, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of his mother, No. 1617 east Broad street, SAMUEL NACHMAN, in the 35th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, FRI-DAY, February 12th, at 12 o'clock, Friends

and acquaintances invited to be present.

THOMASON. - Died, of pneum THOMASON. - Died, of preumonia, Thursday, February II, 1897, at the resi-dence of her brother-in-law, W. S. Leake, in Henrico county, Miss NANNIB S. THOMASON, daughter of the late Captain R. W. Thoma

She was the sister of W. C. Thomason,
Mrs. W. S. Leake, and of Mrs. W. P.
Ballard, of Newport News.
Funeral THIS MORNING from the
residence at 11 o'clock. Funeral Notice.

The funeral services CHARLES PHILIPS will CHARLES PHILIPS will take place SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 13th, at 3:20 o'clock from Grove-Avenue Baptist church. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further